

O. C. SHEPARD CO. MEDINA, OHIO

New Wheat...

New wheat will be ready to market by the time this paper comes out.

We mention this because we want to remind wheat growers that we buy and will be in the market for the crop as soon as it is threshed.

We have fine facilities for handling wheat and can give splendid service along that line.

See us when you have wheat to sell.

O. C. SHEPARD CO.

23 Public Square

East Smith Road

MEDINA, OHIO

ECZEMA!

HONEY BAC
Without question! Hunt's Salve falls in the treatment of Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Itch, etc. Don't become discouraged because other treatments failed. Hunt's Salve has relieved hundreds of such cases. You can't lose on our Money Back Guarantee. Try it at our risk TODAY. Price 75c at



Nut Walter Wanted.
An old lady, after waiting in a confectionery store for about ten minutes, grew grossly impatient at the lack of service. Finally she rapped sharply on the counter.
"Here, young lady," she called, "who waits on the nuts?"—Everybody's Magazine.

W. J. WALL, Druggist, Medina, Ohio

Read the Sentinel for the news

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE
FOR YOUR
INCUBATOR OR TRACTOR
ALSO
Lubricating Oils of all Kinds
High Test Gasoline

Call 2 R 2 4 9

THE FREE OIL CO.
SERVICE FIRST

THE FACILITIES OF OUR ORGANIZATION ARE YOURS, IF YOU ARE BUYING OR SELLING HERE—

Let our Elevator be your's.
Competition means saving, and we will compete with any one under the sun
We are not a profit producer.

We handle anything you may need.

The famous brand, Morleys White Lead.

National Linseed Oil,

The world wide known, Nappanee Silo,

Best Universal Cement,

Hy Grade Cow Feeds of all kinds.

SERVICE AND QUALITY ARE SCARCE,
BUT YOU'LL FIND THEM HERE

THE B. H. L. ELEVATOR AND SUPPLY CO.

Located one mile east of Valley City at B. & O. Tracks.

VALLEY CITY, OHIO

LIVE STOCK

WATCH FOR STOMACH WORMS

Sheep Raisers Should Practice Every Known Preventive Measure and Use Remedy.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the approach of warm weather sheep raisers are warned by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture to watch for stomach worms and put into practice every known preventive measure. The stomach worm, they say, is one of the most serious parasites of sheep, occurring over almost the entire world where there are sheep, cattle and other suitable host animals. In the United States it is most plentiful in the South, where it is favored by abundance of warmth and moisture, but it is also quite common and serious in the Middle West and in low, wet areas throughout the entire country. It is present in smaller numbers and does less damage in the high, dry and cool areas of the Rocky mountain states.

The first things noticed about sheep infested with stomach worms are dullness and lack of thrift. Later the skin becomes pale, as do the linings of the mouth and eyelids, which is due to impoverishment of the blood from the bloodsucking habit of the worms. Infested sheep also may have a swelling under the jaw, known as "bottle jaw."

Stomach-worm infection is spread by the droppings of infested sheep. The eggs of the parasites in the droppings hatch out and the young worms, which are microscopic in size, crawl up grass blades and are swallowed by sheep as they graze. In the stomach the worms become mature in about three weeks. If the fourth stomach, or rennet, of an infested sheep or lamb be examined soon after death, the stomach worms can be seen squirming about, slender, reddish in color, about an inch long.

A satisfactory remedy for this disease if used in time, the specialists



Feed Sheep Properly—An Overfed Flock Pays but Little Better Than an Underfed One.

say, is a 1 per cent solution of copper sulphate in water. A dose which has been found satisfactory is 100 mls (about three ounces) for yearling and older sheep, and half as much for lambs three months old or older. To make this solution, dissolve one-fourth pound of copper sulphate in one pint of boiling water, then add cold water to make a total of three gallons of the solution. This amount is sufficient to treat 100 adult sheep. The use of this remedy once a month during the grazing season will prevent or greatly reduce losses from stomach worms.

Young animals and uninfested sheep should be separated from older or infested animals. Pastures which have been used by infested animals are dangerous to young animals and uninfested ones. The first essential in preventive measures is to protect young animals, for they are more susceptible to parasitic infestation than older ones. Consequently, the safest pasture should be furnished to the lambs, the older sheep taking the more dangerous land, where it is necessary for sheep to go back to old pasture within a year.

In a plan of rotating pastures to keep down stomach worms, the sheep may be moved over cornfields, hayfields and stubble of various sorts. When different kinds of stock are rotated on pastures, sheep may safely follow horses or swine, but not cattle or goats, as the latter may be infested with stomach worms and a number of other worms common to sheep, goats and cattle.

USE CARE IN WORKING COLTS

Heavy Pulling Is Liable to Result in Sweeney—Wasting of Muscles Is Symptom.

Colts should be put to work very gradually, especially in the case of plowing, as heavy pulling at this stage is apt to result in sweeney. The first symptom usually is a wasting away of the muscles on the outside of the shoulder blade, the skin seemingly growing fast to the bone.

DAIRY FACTS

DISPOSING OF MILK SURPLUS

Conditions Likely to Exist in Well-Developed Dairy Districts During Summer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

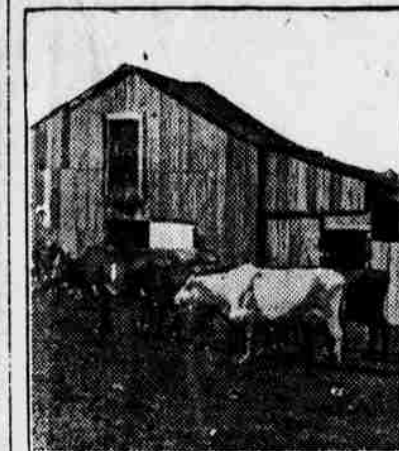
For the first time since the beginning of the World war there is developing in this country a surplus of milk, according to reports recently received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Specialists of the department state that this condition probably will be only temporary during the "flush" of the season, and that it is most apparent in well-developed dairy districts. It may continue during the summer months, but is expected to adjust itself by fall, when demand will overtake the surplus of supply. The situation is largely due to the falling off in the demand for milk in the manufacture of condensed products, milk powders, casein, and similar products, for which there was a large export outlet.

The department points out the advisability of using as much milk as possible, in fluid form and otherwise, as a human food. Within the last generation an increased knowledge of the value of milk in the diet has resulted in an almost doubled per capita consumption of milk, and consumers who purchase milk freely thereby encourage production. This is believed to be the best safeguard against a milk shortage and high prices resulting from the withdrawal of dairymen from the business during periods of large production and low farm prices for milk.

But when the limit of human utilization is reached dairy producers necessarily must decide how to dispose of the remainder. In many cases this will be a decision between selling whole milk, selling cream, or even to make a moderate quantity of whole milk for feeding, especially to young animals. In any event, a more liberal use of milk on farms should reduce the surplus, even though not solving the problem entirely.

As a guide to persons deciding to utilize surplus milk as a live stock feed, the department makes the following recommendations, which may be supplemented with literature issued by the department:

Milk from a dairy herd which is not definitely known to be free from tuberculosis should be scalded before being fed. An ordinary feed cooker is a practical means for scalding milk. This process is approximately equivalent



Typical Dairy Herd in Some Sections.

alent to pasteurization, which most large cities require as a safeguard to public health. Metal pails that can be kept clean by washing and scalding are preferable to wooden containers or others that are difficult to clean.

In calf feeding it usually pays well to feed one pound of whole milk for each ten pounds that the calf weighs, for a period of two weeks, and at the end of that time to change gradually to an equal amount of skim milk. The skim milk should be gradually increased as the calf grows until about 15 pounds per day is fed at the end of three months. Feed the milk warm and regulate the quantity according to size and vigor of the calf.

For pigs three weeks old or more, three parts of skim milk mixed with one part of shorts, is useful in keeping them growing. Skim milk may be fed with corn and other hog feeds in various practical combinations.

In poultry feeding both skim milk and buttermilk are excellent feeds, and can now also be purchased as a nonperishable commercial feed, which is sold in large barrels as semisolid buttermilk. Skim milk and buttermilk may be fed alone or mixed with other feeds, but feeders should observe their flocks carefully to avoid giving too much milk, or bowel trouble may result. This is caused principally by fowls eating spoiled clabbered milk remaining from a previous feeding.

While to live stock owners unaccustomed to the use of milk as a stock feed it may appear somewhat expensive, there are advantages which milk feeders quickly recognize. In addition to utilizing the surplus milk that would otherwise be wasted, young stock generally make a very rapid growth. This means early maturity and early usefulness, compared with stock that have developed more slowly. At least as a temporary measure there is a real opportunity to improve farm live stock, in addition to relieving a local milk surplus, by using skim milk rather liberally in proper combination with other feeds.

Lodi

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mickey on July 10, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rogers celebrated their forty-fifth wedding anniversary Sunday, July 10, at their home northeast of Lodi. Friends to the number of twenty-five were present.

Friends here have been advised of the birth to Roy and Edith Haley in Wooster of a daughter, on July 2.

A large truck loaded with water melons went through the fence and part way down the embankment on the north side of the road just east of the bridge over Whetstone creek east of Lodi one night last week.

Lodi has signed up for another Chautauqua next year, the contract being with the Community Chautauqua bureau which furnished the talent for the Chautauqua held here last week.

Geo. Aukerman was appointed as street commissioner for the rest of the year by Council last week.

The weekly luncheons by local business men at Taylor Inn are being well attended and matters pertaining to the welfare of the village discussed.

Word has been received the past week from the Bureau of Hospitals, State Department of Health, that maternity hospital license No. 23 was granted to Lodi hospital on July 11. Under the terms of this license, the Lodi hospital is authorized to treat at one time a maximum number of 8 women and 8 infants, a total number of maternity cases not greater than 16 until Jan. 1, 1922.

Abbeyville

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bauer entertained their daughters and families of West Park and Cleveland over the week-end.

R. A. Loehr and Jas. Denman of Medina spent Sunday evening at John Kemp's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Griesheimer are entertaining Fred Wilkeny and family of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Luther League meet with Miss Ruth Ulmer Sunday evening.

Irvin Hammon and family of State road spent the afternoon Sunday with G. F. and A. F. Gunkelman.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Maxworthy and son Arthur of Erhart visited Sunday at Loren Kemp's, Arthur remaining for the week.

William Shickle and family spent Sunday at Geo. Ulmer's.

A truck load of people spent an enjoyable day at the J.C. Burns farm Sunday.

Mrs. Lewis Selby of Erhart called Wednesday afternoon of last week on Mrs. John Kemp.

Albert Gunkelman and William Steck and family of Valley City were callers one evening last week at E. A. Gunkelman's.

Mrs. John Kemp spent Monday at D. F. Auble's at Medina.

PUBLIC SALE

On account of selling my place at Brunswick, and moving to Medina, I will offer at public auction, the following property, on

SATURDAY, JULY 23

at 1:30 p. m.:

1 6-horse power gas engine; 1 Champion range stove with hot water back; 2 incubators; 2 bureaus with glass; 1 book case; 1 bedstead and springs; 1 marble top stand; 1 commode; 1 wash stand; 1 stand; rocking and straight chairs; crocks from 1 to 20 gallon; Carpenter tools; 2 clothes wringers; 1 Rocker washing machine; 1 cross cut saw; 2 scoop shovels; 2 wagon jacks; 1 tiling scoop; 4 barrel gathering tank; 1 tire bender; 1 blacksmith mandrill; 1 porch swing. Some other small articles.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$5.00 and under cash. Over that amount 9 months time with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from date; 2 per cent. off for cash on day of sale.

E. C. MINER

LEGAL NOTICE

Sealed bids properly indorsed for furnishing the necessary labor and material and constructing a vitrified brick pavement on concrete base together with all necessary and incidental curbing, grading and draining on South Broadway from the South line of Smith Road to the South line of Grant Street and all in accordance with the plans, specifications and profiles now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Village of Medina, Ohio, will be received by the Council of said Village until twelve o'clock noon July 29th, 1921.

Each bid must contain the full name of every person or company interested in the same and be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$1000.00 to the satisfaction of the Council, or a certified check for said amount on a Medina County Bank, as a guarantee that after the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into and its performance properly secured. Should any bid be rejected such bond or check shall be forthwith returned to the bidder, and should any bid be accepted such bond or check will be returned upon the proper execution and securing of the contract.

Said bids will be publicly opened and read at the time and place above designated. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

W. P. AINSWORTH
Village Clerk

July 14th 1921.
July 14th and 21st.

POULTRY

MILK SUPPLY FOR CHICKENS

Any Kind, Sweet or Sour, Helps Keep Fowls in Good Condition and Adds Flesh.

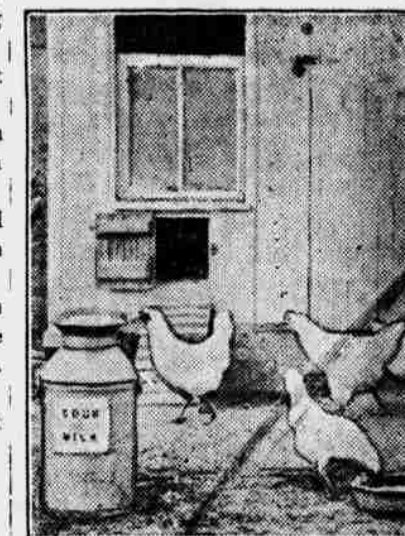
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultrymen who have or can obtain at a reasonable price plenty of milk are in a position to raise their flocks at less expense and with a far greater amount of success than those who are unable to include this valuable food in the flock's diet. Milk is especially desirable for young chickens and for the fattening of poultry, where it is done on a large scale and the poultry is closely confined.

Buttermilk and skim milk are the two forms of milk which are most commonly used in feeding chicks and laying hens, and these products are also used to some extent in commercial fattening. Semi-solid and condensed buttermilk are now being fed quite extensively in the commercial fattening of poultry and to some extent to chicks and laying hens.

Milk products are readily digestible by chickens and have a marked beneficial effect in addition to their actual food value, poultry specialists in United States Department of Agriculture say. They especially help keep small chickens free from bowel trouble. Many poultrymen like to dip the newly hatched chick's bill into milk for their first feed as it helps to clean out the chick's digestive system. Milk products may be fed to chickens and to older stock either in a sweet or sour condition. The more common practice is to feed these products continuously, either sweet or sour, and not to alternate the use of sour and sweet milk.

In feeding milk products to hens, the milk is usually kept before them as a drink and is also used to some extent in mixing the mash wherever a moist mash is used. Poultry will not get sufficient animal protein from milk supplied in this way to take the place of meat scrap commonly used in the poultry mash. In order to furnish sufficient protein in the ration to take the place of meat scrap, the milk must be fed in a thickened form such as clabbered milk or cottage cheese. When fed in this condition enough can be readily supplied to give high egg production and good results without any other animal protein feed. Where milk is supplied fairly regularly to the laying hens, it is not essential to furnish



Chickens of All Ages Like Milk.

nish any green feed as the milk will take the place of the green feed to good advantage.

In the commercial fattening of poultry where the chickens or hens are very closely confined and fed, a forced ration for a limited period, usually from 7 to 17 days, is considered essential. Practically no commercial fattening of poultry is conducted on a large scale in this country except where milk is used for feeding. A ration with a consistency of porridge which contains about 65 per cent milk is commonly fed in this work. The milk serves not only as a source of food, but keeps the digestive organs of these fattening chickens in good condition and also gives the chickens a bleached characteristic of well-fattened poultry. From this method of feeding the name of "milk-fed" chickens is taken and it is applied to nearly all of the commercial fattened chickens.

Many of these fattening stations are located in small country towns and cities where buttermilk is available from creameries at a very low price, but as the supply of this buttermilk is becoming more limited, especially in the larger towns and cities, the various concentrated forms of buttermilk are being used very extensively in fattening poultry. Semisolid and condensed buttermilk are the two other forms most commonly used. In feeding both of these products to chickens for fattening, milk is usually supplied in a more highly concentrated form than ordinary buttermilk.

Well Off.

"After all a man never knows when he's well off."

"What's happened now?"

"I was just thinking what a fool I was for trading off my Liberty bonds for oil stock."

The Consequence.

"At the anti-dog meeting nobody muzzled the speakers."

"That was the reason, then, there were so many biting remarks."